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## CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The member cypridium function of corrosion is beforehand defined to each of at least two corrosion related characteristics of the cooling water for air-conditioning. Define the control regulation which makes an anticorrosives addition fluctuate according to the value of said related characteristic based on said member cypridium function, and it memorizes to a control unit. Corrosion prevention equipment for air-conditioning which comes to carry out the anticorrosives addition equipment HE output of the actuation signal (U) which inputs each measured value of said related characteristic into said control unit, and starts the change in the anticorrosives addition corresponding to said measured value from said control unit.

[Claim 2] Corrosion prevention equipment for air-conditioning which comes to include the hydrogen ion concentration (pH), the polarization resistance (r), the electrical conductivity (sigma), the amount of scales (m), the turbidity (t), and the amount of sludges (c) of the cooling water for air-conditioning in said related characteristic at least in corrosion prevention equipment according to claim 1.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to the corrosion prevention equipment for air-conditioning which controls the corrosion of an air conditioner about the corrosion prevention equipment for air-conditioning by controlling the addition of anticorrosives by the so-called fuzzy technique based on the member cypridium function of the corrosion to each of many corrosion related properties of the cooling water for air-conditioning.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] There is a problem of the corrosion resulting from cooling water in an air conditioner. That is, in the case of a refrigeration system, cooling water, such as cooling water for refrigerators to the refrigerator which cools the cooling water for air-conditioning which carries out heat exchange to inside of a house air, and its cooling

water for air-conditioning, is used, for example, but the corrosion of the equipment by the cooling water has been a problem. Although this problem should be able to be solved if a water quality management engineer is stationed for every building with an air conditioner, it is still actually unsolved by the reasons of lack of an engineer etc.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] this invention person etc. observed following many points per [ resulting from the cooling water of an air conditioner ] corrosion.

(1) Just water quality property information, such as hydrogen ion concentration (pH) about the so-called water supply system, is insufficient for the corrosion-proof purpose, and corrosion related characteristics, such as polarization resistance (r), electrical conductivity (sigma), the amount of scales (m), turbidity (t), and the amount of sludges (c), must also be supervised.

[0004] (2) Although the number of sensors will also increase inevitably if the property for a monitor increases, a know how is called for for judging much sensor outputs synthetically.

[0005] (3) However, since the technicians of water quality management are insufficient, it is necessary to develop the corrosion prevention equipment for air-conditioning which supports a water quality manager.) Therefore, the purpose of this invention is to offer the corrosion prevention equipment for multi-sensor mold air-conditioning of the automatic system which does not require a technician in order to satisfy the above-mentioned need.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] With reference to the example of an attached drawing, the corrosion prevention equipment for air-conditioning of this invention In this case, at least two corrosion related characteristics of the cooling water for air-conditioning which is cooling water 2 ( drawing 1 ) for refrigerators, For example, the control regulation which consists of correspondence with the measured value of said related characteristic and the change in an anticorrosives addition based on the corrosion member cypridium functions L1, L2, S1, and S2 ( drawing 2 and 3) beforehand defined to each property of hydrogen ion concentration (pH) ( drawing 2 ) and polarization resistance (r), and ( drawing 3 ) is defined. The control regulation is memorized to a control unit 100 ( drawing 1 ), each measured value of said related characteristic is inputted into said control unit 100, and the configuration which comes to carry out the anticorrosives addition equipment 8 ( drawing 1 ) HE output of the actuation signal (U) concerning the increase and decrease of actuation of the anticorrosives addition corresponding to said measured value from said control unit 100 is used. The cooling water for air-conditioning used by this invention is not limited to the cooling water 2 ( drawing 1 ) for refrigerators, and can also be used as the cooling water 20 ( drawing 1 ) for air-conditioning by which heat exchange is carried out to air. [0007] Preferably, the hydrogen ion concentration (pH), the polarization resistance (r), the electrical conductivity (sigma), the amount of scales (m), the turbidity (t), and the amount of sludges (c) of the cooling water for air-conditioning are included in said related characteristic at least.

[0008]

[Function] The principle of the corrosion prevention equipment for air-conditioning of this invention is explained. In the graph of drawing 2 , an axis of abscissa expresses hydrogen ion concentration (pH), and an axis of ordinate expresses the degree E of corrosion with the scales from 0 to 1.0. It is shown that the graph on the left-hand side of drawing 2 has the large degree which corrosion produces when the cooling water for air-conditioning is acidity or alkalinity, and a right-hand side graph shows the member cypridium functions L1 and S1 of corrosion. When acidity or alkalinity is a middle value, even if the member cypridium functions L1 and S1 have the large degree E which corrosion produces, also when it cannot say that it is small but they not only show that the degree E which corrosion produces when the acidity or alkalinity of the cooling water for air-conditioning is high is large, but takes two values, they also show a certain thing.

[0009] The member cypridium functions L2 and S2 of the corrosion to the polarization resistance (r) of drawing 3 also show that it has the relation which was alike when the degree E which corrosion produces received hydrogen ion concentration (pH) to polarization resistance (r).

[0010] According to the so-called fuzzy technique, when it is values of specification [ the given conditions ], such as measured value of said related characteristic, the control regulation which generates a predetermined actuation signal (U) is set up beforehand, and it memorizes to a control unit 100, for example. For example, when it is the value 1.0 with the increase of anticorrosives addition, the minor corrosion member cypridium function S1, and the minor corrosion member cypridium function S2 big when [ both ] both the large corrosion member cypridium function L1 and the large corrosion member cypridium function L2 are the big values 1.0, a control regulation is set up so that anticorrosives addition may be reduced, and this is memorized to a control unit 100. It is possible it not only to control the change in addition of anticorrosives, but to also control the increment rate and reduction rate of addition if needed.

[0011] The measured value of the polarization resistance (r) which is the measured value, and polarization resistance a total of 104 outputs of hydrogen ion concentration (pH) which are outputs of a pH meter 102 is applied to a control unit 100 as shown in drawing 1 . A control unit 100 generates the actuation signal (U) according to those input measured value according to said control regulation, and outputs this to the injector 8 of anticorrosives. An injector 8 answers this actuation signal (U), and performs necessary anticorrosives impregnation.

[0012] Therefore, the expert of water quality management of the advanced corrosion prevention control using the output of two or more sensors can be automatically performed to \*\*\*\*\* . In this way, "offer of the corrosion prevention equipment for multi-sensor mold air-conditioning of the automatic system which does not require a technician" which is the purpose of this invention is attained.

[0013]

[Example] In the example of drawing 1 , the cooling water 2 which carried out the temperature rise of the cooling water 2 for refrigerators stored in the water tank 1 delivery

and cooling duty to the refrigerator 10 with the pump 3 is returned to the back water tank 1 which carried out the temperature reduction in the cooling tower 5. Suitable anticorrosives are poured into the cooling water 2 of a water tank 1 through an injector 8 from the anticorrosives tank 7. An example of the anticorrosives suitable for the corrosion prevention of the copper tube of a heat exchanger is benzotriazol. As already explained, actuation of this injector 8 is controlled by the control unit 100.

[0014] The refrigerator 10 of the example of illustration consists of an evaporator 16 which evaporates the compressor 12 which compresses a refrigerant, the condenser 14 which makes the elevated-temperature high-pressure refrigerant after compression condense, and the condensed refrigerant. The cooling water 20 for air-conditioning which an evaporator 16 sets and carries out heat exchange to air is cooled. However, there is no summary of this invention in the configuration of refrigerator 10 the very thing, and it can use the cooling system of the refrigerator and others of arbitration other than illustration combining the corrosion prevention equipment for air-conditioning of this invention.

[0015] Although it considers as the sensor which supervises and measures the related characteristic of cooling water and an illustration example uses a pH meter 102, polarization resistance a total of 104 conductivity meters 106, a turbidity meter 108, and sludge 112 [ a total of ], these sensor itself belongs to a well-known technique. A scale means a hard thing here among the solids with which calcium contained in water with a high degree of hardness and Mg deposited, and a sludge says an elastic thing to it among the sludge. In addition, the sensor which can be used in the corrosion prevention equipment for air-conditioning of this invention is not limited to these examples.

[0016] drawing 4 -- a conductivity meter 106 -- an output -- electrical conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) and scale 110 [ a total of ] -- an output -- the large corrosion member cypridium function L3 which originates in Degree E and the list of the corrosion by the amount (m) of a scale at  $\sigma$  and m is shown. further -- drawing 5 -- a turbidity meter 108 -- an output -- turbidity (t) and a sludge meter -- an output -- the large corrosion member cypridium function L4 which originates in Degree E and the list of the corrosion by the amount (c) of a sludge at t and c is shown.

[0017] An example of the actuation signal (U) which the measured value of input signal slack hydrogen ion concentration (pH), polarization resistance (r), electrical conductivity ( $\sigma$ ), the amount of scales (m), turbidity (t), and the amount of sludges (c) responds according to said control regulation based on the above-mentioned member cypridium functions L1, S1, L2, S2, L3, and L4, and a control unit 100 outputs is shown in drawing 6.

[0018]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained to the detail above, since the corrosion prevention equipment for air-conditioning by this invention controls automatically the anticorrosives addition to the cooling water for air-conditioning using \*\*\*\*\* of two or more sensors, it does the following effectiveness so.

[0019] (b) Synthetic and advanced corrosion prevention control for air-conditioning using the detection value by two or more sensors can be performed automatically.

[0020] (b) Corrosion prevention control for air-conditioning having no skillful engineer and advanced can be performed.

[0021] (c) Since the many-sided data of the cooling water for air-conditioning are used, these data offer the support information to an expert in the cases, such as cause analysis of air-conditioner accident.

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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### [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the explanatory view of the corrosion prevention equipment for air-conditioning by this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the explanatory view of the relation between a hydrogen-ion density and the member cypridium function of corrosion.

[Drawing 3] It is the explanatory view of the relation between polarization resistance and the member cypridium function of corrosion.

[Drawing 4] It is the explanatory view of the relation between electrical conductivity, and a scale and the member cypridium function of corrosion.

[Drawing 5] It is the explanatory view of the relation between turbidity, and a sludge and the member cypridium function of corrosion.

[Drawing 6] It is the explanatory view of the relation of the measured value and the actuation signal by two or more sensors.

### [Description of Notations]

- 1: Water tank
- 2: Cooling water for refrigerators
- 3: Pump
- 5: Cooling tower
- 7: Anticorrosives tank
- 8: Injector
- 10: Refrigerator
- 12: Compressor
- 14: Condenser
- 16: Evaporator
- 20: Cooling water for air-conditioning
- 100: Control unit
- 102: PH meter
- 104: Polarization resistance meter
- 106: Conductivity meter
- 108: Turbidity meter ~
- 110: Scale meter
- 112: Sludge meter



**【特許請求の範囲】**

【請求項1】 空調用冷却水の少なくとも2つの腐食関連特性の各々に対し腐食のメンバシップ関数を予め定め、前記メンバシップ関数に基づき前記関連特性の値に応じ防食剤添加量を増減させる制御規則を定めて制御装置に記憶し、前記関連特性の各測定値を前記制御装置に入力し、前記測定値に対応する防食剤添加量の増減に係る操作信号(U)を前記制御装置から防食剤添加装置へ出力してなる空調用腐食防止装置。

【請求項2】 請求項1記載の腐食防止装置において前記関連特性に少なくとも空調用冷却水の水素イオン濃度(pH)、分極抵抗(r)、電気伝導度( $\sigma$ )、スケール量(m)、濁度(t)、及びスラッジ量(c)を含めてなる空調用腐食防止装置。

**【発明の詳細な説明】****【0001】**

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は空調用腐食防止装置に関し、とくに空調用冷却水の腐食関連諸特性の各々に対する腐食のメンバシップ関数に基づき防食剤の添加量をい

**【0002】**

【従来の技術】空調装置には冷却水に起因する腐食の問題がある。即ち例えば冷房装置の場合に、屋内空気と熱交換する空調用冷却水及びその空調用冷却水を冷却する冷凍機に対する冷凍機用冷却水等の冷却水が使われるが、その冷却水による装置の腐食が問題になっている。この問題は、水質管理技術者を空調装置のある建物ごとに配置すれば解決できるはずであるが、現実には技術者の不足等の理由により未解決のままである。

**【0003】**

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明者等は、空調装置の冷却水に起因する腐食につき次の諸点に注目した。

(1) いわゆる上水道に関する例えば水素イオン濃度(pH)等の水質特性情報のみでは防食の目的には不十分であり、分極抵抗(r)、電気伝導度( $\sigma$ )、スケール量(m)、濁度(t)、及びスラッジ量(c)等の腐食関連特性をも監視しなければならない。

【0004】(2) 監視対象の特性が増えるとセンサの数も必然的に増えるが、多数のセンサ出力を総合判断するには専門知識が求められる。

【0005】(3) しかし、水質管理の専門技術者は不足しているので、水質管理者を支援する空調用腐食防止装置を開発する必要がある。従って、本発明の目的は、上記必要を満たすため、専門技術者を要しない自動式の多センサ型空調用腐食防止装置を提供するにある。

**【0006】**

【問題点を解決するための手段】添付図の実施例を参照するに本発明の空調用腐食防止装置は、この場合冷凍機用冷却水2(図1)である空調用冷却水の少なくとも2つ

の腐食関連特性、例えば水素イオン濃度(pH)(図2)及び分極抵抗(r)(図3)の各特性に対し予め定めた腐食メンバシップ関数 $L_1$ 、 $L_2$ 、 $S_1$ 、 $S_2$ (図2及び3)に基づき前記関連特性の測定値と防食剤添加量の増減との対応からなる制御規則を定め、その制御規則を制御装置100(図1)に記憶し、前記関連特性の各測定値を前記制御装置100に入力し、前記測定値に対応する防食剤添加量の増減操作に係る操作信号(U)を前記制御装置100から防食剤添加装置8(図1)へ出力してなる構成を用いる。本発明で使われる空調用冷却水は冷凍機用冷却水2(図1)に限定されるものではなく、空気と熱交換される空調用冷却水20(図1)とすることもできる。

【0007】好ましくは、前記関連特性に少なくとも空調用冷却水の水素イオン濃度(pH)、分極抵抗(r)、電気伝導度( $\sigma$ )、スケール量(m)、濁度(t)、及びスラッジ量(c)を含める。

**【0008】**

【作用】本発明の空調用腐食防止装置の原理を説明する。図2のグラフにおいて横軸は水素イオン濃度(pH)を表わし、縦軸は腐食の度合Eを0から1.0までの尺度で表わす。図2の左側のグラフは空調用冷却水が酸性又はアルカリ性のときに腐食の生ずる度合が大きいことを示し、右側のグラフは腐食のメンバシップ関数 $L_1$ 、 $S_1$ を示す。メンバシップ関数 $L_1$ 、 $S_1$ は、空調用冷却水の酸性度又はアルカリ性度が高いときに腐食の生ずる度合Eが大きいことを示すだけでなく、酸性度又はアルカリ性度が中間の値であるときには腐食の生ずる度合Eが大きいとも小さいともいえず2つの値をとる場合もあることをも示す。

【0009】図3の分極抵抗(r)に対する腐食のメンバシップ関数 $L_2$ 、 $S_2$ も、腐食の生ずる度合Eが分極抵抗(r)に対して水素イオン濃度(pH)に対する場合に似た関係にあることを示す。

【0010】いわゆるファジイ技術によれば、例えば前記関連特性の測定値等の与えられた条件が特定の値である時に所定の操作信号(U)を発生させる制御規則を予め設定して制御装置100に記憶する。例えば、大腐食メンバシップ関数 $L_1$ 及び大腐食メンバシップ関数 $L_2$ がともに大きな値1.0であるときには防食剤添加を増し、小腐食メンバシップ関数 $S_1$ 及び小腐食メンバシップ関数 $S_2$ がともに大きな値1.0であるときには防食剤添加を減らすように制御規則を設定し、これを制御装置100に記憶する。必要に応じ、防食剤の添加の増減を制御するだけでなく添加の増加速度及び減少速度をも制御することも可能である。

【0011】pH計102の出力である水素イオン濃度(pH)の測定値及び分極抵抗計104の出力である分極抵抗(r)の測定値を図1に示すように制御装置100に加える。制御装置100は、それらの入力測定値に応じた操作信号(U)を前記制御規則に従って発生しこれを防食剤の注入

装置 8 へ出力する。注入装置 8 はこの操作信号 (U) に応答して所要の防食剤注入を行う。

【0012】従って、複数のセンサの出力を用いた高度の腐食防止制御を水質管理の専門家を要せずに自動的に行うことができる。こうして、本発明の目的である「専門技術者を要しない自動式の多センサ型空調用腐食防止装置の提供」が達成される。

【0013】

【実施例】図 1 の実施例では、水タンク 1 に蓄えた冷凍機用冷却水 2 をポンプ 3 によって冷凍機 10 へ送り、冷却

責務によって温度上昇した冷却水 2 を冷却塔 5 で温度降下させた後水タンク 1 へ返す。防食剤タンク 7 から注入装置 8 を介して適当な防食剤を水タンク 1 の冷却水 2 に注入する。熱交換器の銅管の腐食防止に適する防食剤の一例はベンゾトリアゾールである。既に説明したようにこの注入装置 8 の動作は制御装置 100 によって制御される。

【0014】図示例の冷凍機 10 は、冷媒を圧縮する圧縮機 12、圧縮後の高温高圧冷媒を凝縮させる凝縮器 14 及び凝縮された冷媒を蒸発させる蒸発器 16 からなる。蒸発器 16 が

おいて空気と熱交換する空調用冷却水 20 を冷却する。しかし、本発明の要旨は冷凍機 10 自体の構成にはなく、図示以外の任意の冷凍機その他の冷却装置を本発明の空調用腐食防止装置と組合せて使用することができる。

【0015】冷却水の関連特性を監視・測定するセンサとして、図示実施例は pH 計 102、分極抵抗計 104、電気伝導度計 106、濁度計 108、及びスラッジ計 112 を使用するが、これらのセンサ自体は公知技術に属する。ここにスケールとは、硬度の高い水に含まれる Ca や Mg が析出した固形物のうち硬質のものをいい、スラッジとはその析出物のうち軟質のものをいう。なお本発明の空調用腐食防止装置において利用できるセンサは、これらの例に限定されない。

【0016】図 4 は、電気伝導度計 106 の出力たる電気伝導度 ( $\sigma$ ) およびスケール計 110 の出力たるスケールの量 (m) による腐食の度合 E、並びに  $\sigma$  と m とに起因する大腐食メンバシッ

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関数  $L_3$  を示す。さらに図 5 は、濁度計 108 の出力たる濁度 (t) 及びスラッジ計の出力たるスラッジの量 (c) による腐食の度合 E、並びに t と c とに

起因する大腐食メンバシッ

関数  $L_4$  を示す。  
【0018】  
【発明の効果】以上詳細に説明した如く、本発明による空調用腐食防止装置は、複数のセンサの出力を用いて空調用冷却水への防食剤添加を自動的に制御するので、次の効果を奏する。

【0019】(イ) 複数のセンサによる検出値を用いた総合的で高度の空調用腐食防止制御を自動的に行うことができる。

【0020】(ロ) 熟練技術者なしで高度の空調用腐食防止制御を行うことができる。

【0021】(ハ) 空調用冷却水の多角的データを用いるので、これらのデータが空調装置事故の原因解析などの際に専門家に対する支援情報を提供する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図 1】本発明による空調用腐食防止装置の説明図である。

【図 2】水素イオン濃度と腐食のメンバシッ関数との関係の説明図である。

【図 3】分極抵抗と腐食のメンバシッ関数との関係の説明図である。

【図 4】電気伝導度及びスケールと腐食のメンバシッ関数との関係の説明図である。

【図 5】濁度及びスラッジと腐食のメンバシッ関数との関係の説明図である。

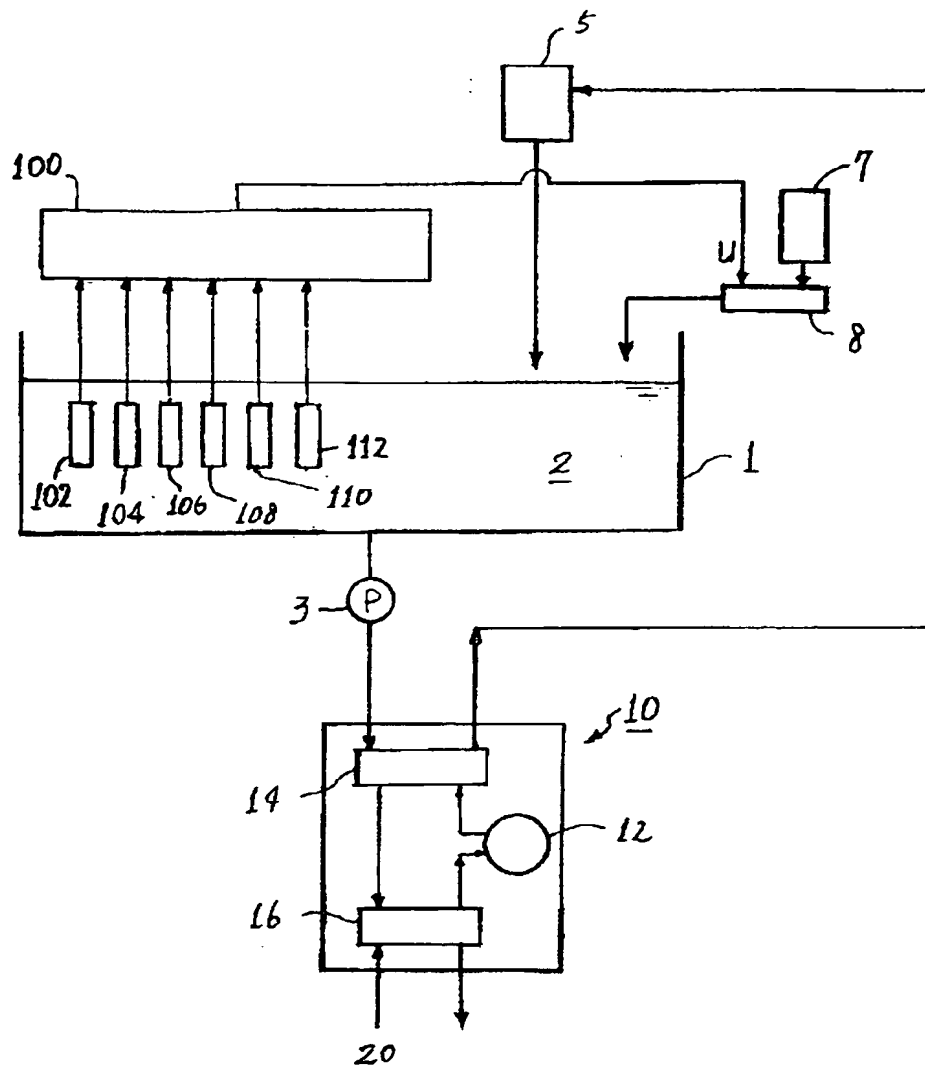
【図 6】複数のセンサによる測定値と操作信号との関係の説明図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1：水タンク
- 2：冷凍機用冷却水
- 3：ポンプ
- 5：冷却塔
- 7：防食剤タンク
- 8：注入装置
- 10：冷凍機
- 12：圧縮機
- 14：凝縮器
- 16：蒸発器
- 20：空調用冷却水
- 100：制御装置
- 102：pH 計
- 104：分極抵抗計
- 106：電気伝導度計
- 108：濁度計
- 110：スケール計
- 112：スラッジ計

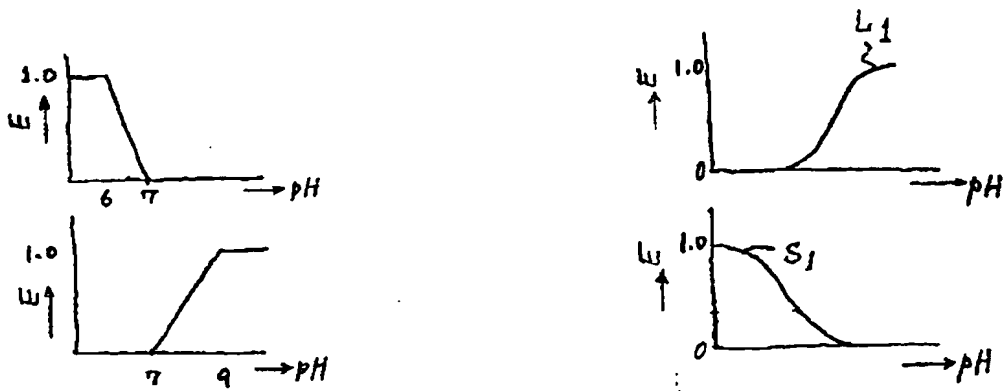


【図1】



- |            |             |             |              |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 : 水タンク   | 2 : 冷凍機用冷却水 | 3 : ポンプ     | 5 : 冷却塔      |
| 7 : 防食剤タンク | 8 : 注入装置    | 10 : 冷凍機    | 12 : 圧縮機     |
| 14 : 圧縮器   | 16 : 蒸発器    | 20 : 空調用冷却水 |              |
| 100 : 制御装置 | 102 : pH形   | 104 : 分極抵抗計 | 106 : 電気伝導度計 |
| 108 : 濁度計  | 110 : スケール計 | 112 : スラッジ計 |              |

【図2】



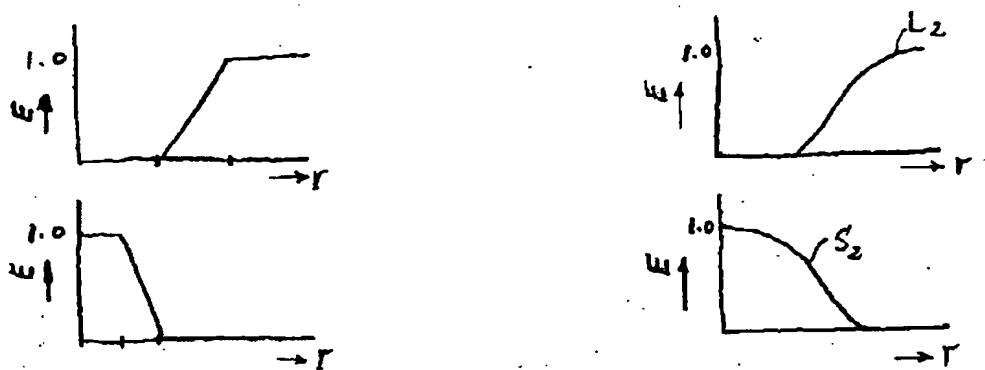
pH : 水素イオン濃度

E : 腐食の度合

$L_1$  : pHによる大腐食メンバシップ関数

$S_1$  : pHによる小腐食メンバシップ関数

【図3】



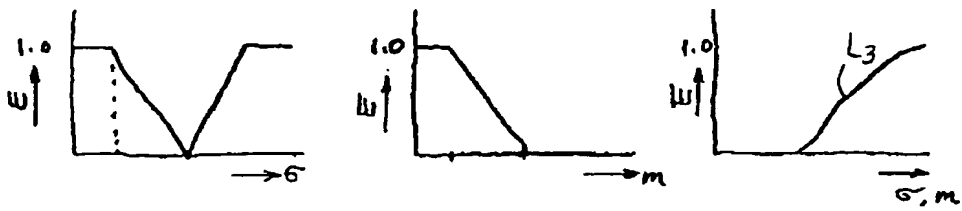
r : 分極抵抗

E : 腐食の度合

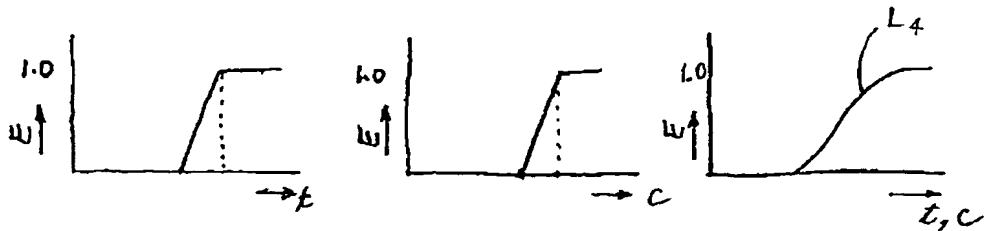
$L_2$  : 分極抵抗による大腐食メンバシップ関数

$S_2$  : 分極抵抗による小腐食メンバシップ関数

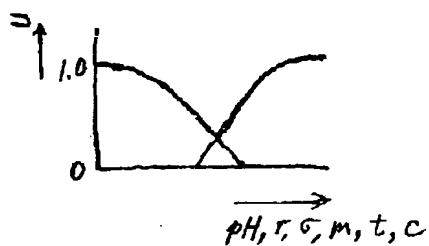
【図4】

 $\sigma$  : 電気伝導度 $m$  : スケール量 $E$  : 腐食の度合 $L_3$  : 電気伝導度とスケールによる大腐食メンバシップ関数

【図5】

 $t$  : 濁度 $c$  : スラッジ量 $E$  : 腐食の度合 $L_4$  : 濁度とスラッジ分極抵抗による大腐食メンバシップ関数

【図6】

 $pH$  : 水素イオン濃度 $r$  : 分極抵抗 $\sigma$  : 電気伝導度 $m$  : スケール量 $t$  : 濁度 $c$  : スラッジ量 $U$  : 操作信号